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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1921.

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[12]

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[44]

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LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 8.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 15 " "
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 10 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

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8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
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SATURDAY.
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11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 10 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13
CANTON (at Sha Tei)	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
SHUE LUNG	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
Yuen Chai	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
Shuen Chai	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
Tai Po	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
Shatin	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
Taiwan	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
KOWLOON	arr.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13
Yuen Chai	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
Shuen Chai	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
Tai Po	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
Shatin	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
Taiwan	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
SHUE LUNG	arr.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
CANTON (at Sha Tei)	arr.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shuen Chai, except on Sundays, for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard at Kowloon.

** Will stop at Tai Po and Shuen Chai for first class passengers on notice being given to the guard at Kowloon.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fanning ... dep. 7.45 11.30 2.30 8.30
Shatankok ... arr. 8.40 12.25 3.15 7.15

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Hongkong.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

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Chuzenji (Nikko) — Lakewood Hotel Kamakura — Kashin Hotel Karuizawa — Mikasa Hotel Mampei Hotel Kobe — Oriental Hotel Tor Hotel	Kyoto — Kyoto Hotel Miyako Hotel Matsushima — Park Hotel Miyajima — Miyajima Hotel Miyajima Hotel Fujiyama Hotel Fujiyama Hotel	Nagasaki — Japan Hotel Nara — Nara Hotel Nikko — Kanaya Hotel Nikko Hotel Osaka — Osaka Hotel Shimonoseki — San-yo Hotel	Shimoda — Daikoku Hotel Tokyo — Imperial Hotel Tokyo Station Hotel Tokuji Seiyoken Hotel Yokohama — Grand Hotel
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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei —
Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSUN

Kyoto (Seoul) — Chosen Hotel Fusan — Fusan Station Hotel Shanghai — Finghu Station Hotel	Changchun — Yamato Hotel Dairen — Yamato Hotel Hoshigaura — Yamato Hotel	Hotel (Mukden) — Yamato Hotel Byeon (Port Arthur) — Yamato Hotel
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Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

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REPULSE BAY HOTEL

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PENINSULA HOTEL (Kowloon

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KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

Electric Lifts and Lighting.

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Hotel Lancher meets all Steamers.

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WITCHELL,

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THE

PEAK HOTEL.

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15 minutes from landing stage.

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MRS. BLAIR.

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VICTORIA HOTEL

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shamonee

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

CHRISTOPHER BUTTON, Manager.

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PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Rds.

Tel. No. 1. Tel. Address: Palace.

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TERMS MODERATE.

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A few Good-value, low-figure lines being this week featured by Mackintosh & Co., Ltd.

CEYLON PYJAMS.

In a new smart range of Coloured Striped Ceylon Flannel, all specially selected patterns \$7.50 Suit.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Seasonable light-weight Flannel Shirts. New Colourings. Beautifully Soft and comfortable to wear. \$6.50 Each.

UNION SUITS.

American Close-Crotch Knit Union Suits. Ideal for athletes and business men. With long or short legs. \$6.50 & \$9.50 Suit.

FLANNEL TROUSERS.

Ultra Smart Grey Flannel Trousers. London Tailor-made and ready for immediate wear. Exceptionally neat shade of Grey. \$14.50 Pair.

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MEN'S "JASON" WOOL UNDERWEAR GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

We are pleased to be able to announce a GREAT Reduction in Price of this popular Winter underwear. Secure your wants early as supplies are limited.

No. 4127. All Pure Wool Light weight.

Sizes	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
Vests with Short Sleeves	\$6.25	6.75	7.25	7.75	8.25	8.75	9.25
Long Sleeves	\$6.50	6.95	7.50	7.95	8.50	8.95	—
Pants	\$6.75	7.25	7.75	8.25	8.75	9.25	—

No. 558. A good Medium weight.

Vests with Short Sleeves	\$6.75	7.25	7.75	8.25	8.75	9.25	—
Long Sleeves	\$6.95	7.50	7.95	8.50	8.75	9.50	—
Trousers	\$7.25	7.75	8.25	8.75	9.25	—	—

No. 3691. An excellent heavy-weight pure
soft wool. Comfortable to wear.

Vests with Short Sleeves	\$7.75	8.25	8.75	9.25	9.75	—	—
Long Sleeves	\$7.95	8.50	8.95	9.50	—	—	—
Trousers	\$8.25	8.75	9.25	9.75	10.25	—	—

No. 4997. A nice light weight in Wool and
Cotton. Just the thing for present wear.

Vests, short Sleeves	\$4.75	5.25	5.75	6.25	6.75	7.25	7.75
Long Sleeves	\$4.95	5.50	5.95	6.50	6.95	7.50	—
Trousers	\$5.25	5.75	6.25	6.75	7.25	7.75	—

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
THE "STORE FOR VALUE"
HONGKONG.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE

AN INTERESTING JAPANESE MANIFESTO.

The Open Door for the Pacific; abolition of consular jurisdiction and customs restrictions in China; abandonment of all Pacific island fortifications; restoration of peace in Siberia, with all the sovereignty of the Russians left unimpaired; abolition of the coastwise shipping laws of all Pacific countries; and the neutralization of the Panama Canal are things to be striven for by the delegates of Japan at the coming Pacific Conference, in addition to a limitation of armaments, in the opinion of a committee of prominent Tokyo citizens, organized by "The Seven Professors" to crystallize public opinion in Japan.

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

This committee, consisting of about fifty scholars, politicians, journalists and businessmen, including some members of the House of Peers, met at the Nippon Club recently and discussed the final revision of the manifesto drawn up at previous sittings, which is published below. A discussion of methods whereby the consensus of popular opinion regarding the Pacific Conference and Japan's share in it can be ascertained for the benefit of the Japanese delegates was indulged in, some hours being spent in careful and deliberate debate. Baron Sakamoto, of the House of Peers, presided, with Dr. Soyeda, and Dr. Yamada, of the famous Seven Professors, responding to all questions and explaining the various points in the prepared manifesto.

PROMINENT LEADERS SPOKE.

Among the principal speakers were Mr. Shoda, former Minister of Finance; Dr. Soyeda, Dr. Terao, Mr. Kamiyama, member of the House of Peers; Baron Kurada, Mr. Kato, Minister Plenipotentiary at Large, and Mr. K. Nishihara. The authorized English translation of the manifesto, which is to be very widely circulated throughout Japan and made the basis of a nationwide campaign, is:

A MANIFESTO.

It has ever been Japan's national policy to uphold the principle of insuring the peace of the Orient, thereby aiming to contribute to the enlightenment of the world, and to further the welfare of humanity. We, therefore, are heart and soul with President Harding's proposal for the limitation of armaments by mutual agreement of nations.

The principal causes of international disputes are attributable in most cases to aggressive ambitions. We maintain that all nations should in the coming Conference abide in the sense of justice and humanity and rectify any wrong, if such has ever been practiced in the past by any nation.

Japan has shaped her policies in accordance with the fundamental spirit of insuring the peace of the Far East, attainable through the promotion of the welfare of the Chinese people and through the stabilization of conditions in Siberia by restoration of its peace and order.

This policy must be observed to protect our own integrity and independence. Our honest desire is to encourage the healthy development of our neighbouring nations.

The "Open Door" and "Equal Opportunity" are the keys to the peace of the world, as well as the furtherance of the welfare of mankind. These great principles, we maintain, should apply to, and be realized in, not alone the Pacific lands but in all parts of the earth.

The realization of the principle of solidarity and the upholding of international good faith and truthfulness are the only means of insuring peace and promoting the happiness of the human race. The League of Nations at the present stage has not attained its ideal, but, considering the indescribable horror of the great European War, we are constrained to believe it to be a glorious movement to establish the principle of mutual aid in the existence of mankind. We cannot but hope for its healthy growth for the sake of the world's peace.

In the hope that the Washington Conference will attain the success it aims at and that we may enter that Conference with the consensus of national opinion in Japan back of our delegates, we deem it timely to give expression to our opinion regarding the principal subjects of the Conference as follows:—

DISARMAMENT.

We maintain that every nation should reduce its armament to the limit necessary for its self-preservation considering its geographical and national conditions.

PROBLEMS OF CHINA.

Respect for the sovereignty and integrity of China and the maintenance of the principle of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity as well as abolition of consular jurisdiction and custom restrictions should be advocated and advanced to the utmost to insure the unity of the nation and promotion of the welfare of the people.

SIBERIAN QUESTIONS.

Self-government of the Russian people in Siberia should be respected, while no efforts should be spared for the restoration of a sound economic status, as well as for the preservation of peace and order.

PACIFIC QUESTIONS.

A. The principle of territorial integrity should apply to Pacific islands and their defences should be abandoned.

B. The principle of Open Door should apply and be put into effect throughout the Pacific.

C. The Panama Canal should be neutralized.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

A. All restrictions regarding the coasting trade should be abolished.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GARDEN NOTES.

WORK FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

The following notes were written for the Hongkong Horticultural Society:— Seeds of all (Hongkong) winter flowering annuals should now be sown in pans under shelter.

The varieties which may be sown are too numerous to mention here, but a list of practically all those grown in the Colony may be seen on application to the Hon. Secretary of the Society.

The following vegetables should now be sown in open ground (the usual precautions against mice and ants, mentioned in last month's notes, should be taken):

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, Carrot, Beet, Leek, Parsnip, Turnip, Lettuce, Radish, French Bean, Salsify, Prickly Spinach, Onion, Sage, Thyme, Sweet Marjoram, Parsley, and Pea.

Celery seed should be sown in pans under shelter once every fortnight.

Planting of potatoes may now be commenced and continued every fortnight up to the end of January, 1922.

Rosebeds should now be heavily manured with well-rotted stable manure, also layers may now be made in order to secure young plants for next season's planting.

Trees of Bauhinia Blakeana may now be layered, care being taken to keep the layered branches wet by means of syringing or water-can, during the dry season.

Old plants of Violet and Calla (Arum Lily) should be reotted.

Watering of all except terrestrial Orchids should now be much lessened, a light watering or syringing once a week being quite sufficient.

Cuttings of all varieties of Coleus should be made to produce a stock of young plants for next spring.

Heaps of lensoil and garden rubbish, if well-rotted, should now be sifted and the fine soil, after being well dried, should be used for mixing with soil for pot plants.

Ashes from rubbish fires and coarse vegetable refuse should be dug into shrubberies.

Flowering shrubs, particularly those on sloping banks, should have the soil about them well broken up and a layer of manure 2 inches deep laid over the broken soil. This will have the effect of keeping the roots moist throughout the dry season.

Ground not required for immediate use should be dug to a depth of 2 feet and the top soil should not be raked to the fineness of sand but allowed to remain in large lumps.

A sharp lookout should be kept for all kinds of caterpillars and boring insects, which do great damage to young trees and shrubs at this season. The best method of dealing with these pests is by spraying with insecticide. Ready-made insecticides and sprays, with directions for use, may now be purchased locally.

DRAMATIC RESCUE AT SEA.

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES SAVED BY STR. "SHUNTEN."

A dramatic rescue at sea was accomplished by the C.M.S. *Shuntien* recently in the course of her voyage to Shanghai, the incident reflecting the greatest credit on the Master (Captain C. A. Christensen) and the ship's company. According to a report in the *N.C. Daily News*, when in latitude 35.10 N. 120.25 E., and at a time when a very high sea was running, the look-out sighted a small boat with a single sail hoisted, tossing about in a hopeless plight. It was presently seen that there were a number of men aboard her and the *Shuntien* immediately went to the rescue. In circumstances of very considerable difficulty the vessel was got sufficiently near the derelict craft to enable ropes to be thrown and made fast, and after half an hour's hard work the boat was brought alongside and the men on her hauled aboard, all being safely transferred. Twenty-five lives were thus saved.

The men rescued were members of the crew of the Japanese steamer *Koun Maru*, a cargo vessel of 1,000 tons, which left Changhai on the morning of September 24th. Heavy weather was encountered and the vessel foundered in the Gulf of Pechili, three lives being lost at the time the crew took to the boats. The survivors, who had been drifting about perilously for nearly 48 hours when picked up by the *Shuntien*, were in an exhausted condition, but quickly recovered, thanks to the attention they received. On arrival of the *Shuntien* at Chefoo the men were handed over to the care of the Japanese Consul.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit your glasses properly.—Advvt.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

Race questions and other international questions should be solved on the principle of solidarity and in a spirit of justice and humanity. Resolved this 16th day of September, 1921, at Tokyo, by those present at the meeting of the Kokusaku Kenkyu-kai (The National Policy Research Association).



TO-NIGHT 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT

The Mysteries of a Royal Court
Lend interest to this romantic and stirring
photoplay, of the French Reign of Terror
WILLIAM FOX

presents
DUSTIN FARNUM

"THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL"

4.30 p.m. sharp! MATINEE 4.30 p.m. sharp!

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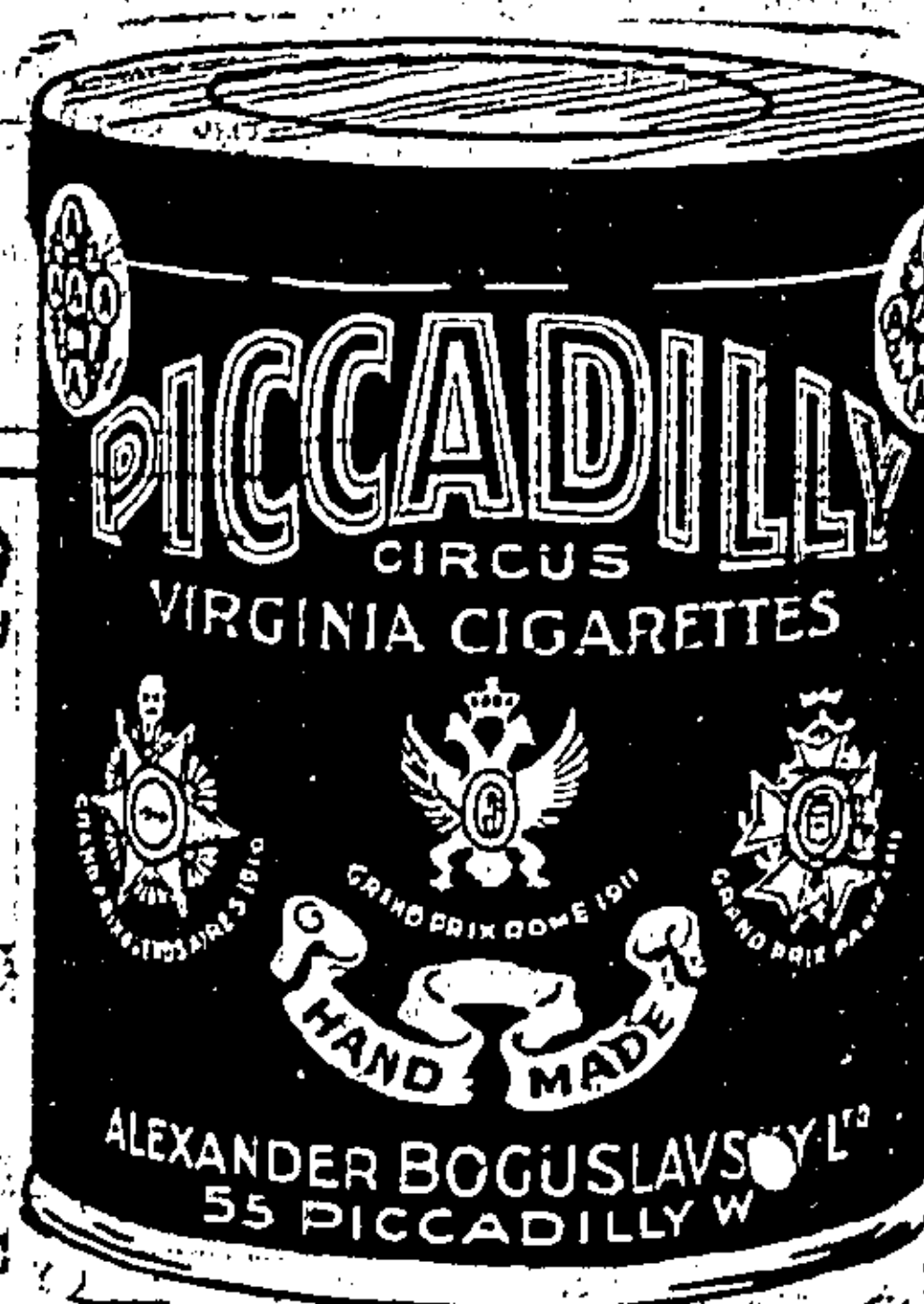
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XMAS GIFTS

It is time now to send your Xmas presents home. If you want to do so, call at the undersigned and inspect their new stock of novelties. Everything they carry is suitable for this purpose.

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For 15 days only.

From 1st, to 15th, October, 1921.

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733

NO CRIMINAL OFFENCE. CHARGE OF FRAUD COLLAPSES.

Li Chak Heung, an elderly Chinese, who was arrested on warrant, and charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, recently, with having embezzled, between 1907 and 1917, \$13,783 from Li Yu Tin, trading as the Wing Loong, of Swatow, and the Wing Hop, of Hongkong, an import and export firm, was yesterday discharged, the Magistrate declaring that it was a case for the civil court and that there had been no criminal offence.

Mr. C. R. Haywood, prosecuted and Mr. D. J. Lewis defended. The charge was amended to one of fraudulent conversion of \$8,000.

Mr. Lewis intervened early in the hearing to say that the defence was that a 10 per cent. bonus was due to the defendant and the money drawn represented the accumulated bonuses of several years. The prosecution alleged that the bonus was overdrawn, but the defendant claimed that there was still money due.

It was mentioned by Mr. Haywood, in the course of his opening, that the defendant entered the Wing Hop firm about 30 years ago as a coolie on \$30 per annum, and rose to be manager with a salary of \$420 a year, board and lodging, and certain privileges.

In cross-examination, Mr. Lewis put it to the complainant that his business went bankrupt some years ago and that he, and not the defendant, absconded, leaving the defendant to face the creditors. The complainant admitted having written the following pathetic appeal to his manager (the defendant):—

"I have gone as far as the water will carry me and my wife is stopped by the mountains. I am on the verge of bankruptcy. I formerly went in for Government monopolies, but times and circumstances have changed and I lost \$20,000 or \$30,000. On days, also, some profits were made at the beginning but later, owing to a fall in price, I have lost about \$20,000 or \$40,000."

In all my business transactions I have commanded respect by my sincerity and honesty and I have looked upon my reputation as my "Life No. 1." That is why, at the mooncake festival, I took so much trouble and got together \$4,000 and remitted it by wire. My indebtedness is now so great, my command of money is now out of hand, and pressure for payment is tightening every day; with what face can I meet people?

I shall, hereafter, loosen my hair and enter the mountains (become a hermit) and shall not dare to know the affairs of the world again. I hope you will say a good word for me to people and explain my difficult position to them. Say I am not like the ungrateful bird and I trust people will take into consideration the many years of business relations between us in which there were never any misdeeds on my part, and will pardon me."

I have cried until my voice is hoarse and my strength is exhausted, but I am still without means of meeting the situation. I hope people will exercise their compassion and not drive a man to a blind path (i.e., against the wall).

After further cross-examination, the Magistrate gave his decision, as indicated above, that the case was one for the civil courts.

FINDING IS NOT KEEPING. COOLIE WHO FOUND A \$500 RING.

A drain cleaner employed by the Public Works Department, was charged at the Magistrate, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday morning, with the larceny by finding, of a diamond ring worth \$500.

Inspector Ingham said that he found the ring in a pawnshop in the course of a search in connection with another case. A Sanitary Board foreman was entered in the book as the person who had pledged the ring, and it was through this man that the accused was arrested. The police had so far failed to get a claimant for the ring.

The accused said that he found the ring while cleaning out a drain in Stanton Street. It was in the bottom of the drain, under the grating. He did not know whom to give it to, so he gave it to the foreman to pawn.

The foreman said that he was short of money and asked the accused for a loan. The latter said that he had no money but gave him the ring which he said he had borrowed from a friend to pawn. The witness was advanced \$50 on it.

The Magistrate: Did you not feel suspicious that anyone should lend a diamond ring worth \$500 to a drain cleaner?

The foreman: I took his word for it. The Magistrate: Nonsense. I will report you to the authorities and recommend your dismissal.

(To the accused): You are guilty of larceny by finding. When you find anything, you must endeavour to find the owner, not convert it to your own use. Sentence was deferred.

MONEYLENDING ACTION. LENDER LOSES THE CASE.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, resuming the duties of Puisne Judge, yesterday, heard a case in the Summary Court, in which an Indian moneylender, represented by Mr. Leo Longinotto, claimed \$112 under an I.O.U. from a Chinese chauffeur.

For the defence Mr. H. C. Macnamara called evidence to show that the I.O.U. was given, not to the plaintiff, but to the plaintiff's brother, and that the transaction took place on a date other than that mentioned by the plaintiff. Mr. Macnamara explained that both the plaintiff and his brother went in for moneylending but only one of them—the plaintiff—was registered. He suggested that the registered brother handed the I.O.U. to the plaintiff in order to induce the defendant to pay up.

His Honour found for the defendant and entered judgment in his favour, with costs.

SECRET OPIUM FACTORY. A QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. N. L. Smith, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, in a case in which it was alleged that manufacture of opium on a considerable scale had been going on. The first defendant was a man of 45 years of age and the other was a frail and worn old man whose age was given as 65 but who looked about 20 years of age.

Mr. Parbrother Mason, who represented the first defendant, only, at the last hearing, now said he appeared for both defendants. He was prepared to plead guilty on behalf of the second defendant (the old man) who took full responsibility for everything.

The Magistrate: He would like to, eh? Mr. Mason suggested that, this being so, the first defendant might be discharged.

The Magistrate: It doesn't sound very final of him to throw all the blame on the old man.

Mr. Mason: There is no relationship. Chief Preventive Officer Watt spoke to finding a considerable quantity of opium in the flat and, also, in a space formed by two partitions—one false—opium boiling gear, solder, for tins, 75 empty tins, and so on. In the younger defendant's cubicle was a pair of scales and a small quantity of opium.

Mr. Smith remarked that the importance of the case was not in any way comparable to the amount of opium found.

Mr. Mason submitted that there was no case against the younger man. Nothing was found in his cubicle.

Mr. Smith: Except illicit opium and a pair of scales.

Mr. Mason: One small pot for his own use. That does not connect him with the rest of the stuff.

The younger defendant, giving evidence, said the principal tenant of the floor had gone to the country "to visit tombs." He himself was only a sub-tenant; the scales belonged to his late father. He knew nothing about the opium.

Mr. Smith mentioned that the false partition was of very recent construction. The place had been specially adapted for the illicit opium trade.

The Magistrate told Mr. Mason that he did not think the younger defendant could avoid taking some share of the responsibility.

Mr. Mason disagreed and said the case against the man was exceedingly slender. The defendant had explained about the scales.

The Magistrate: I don't know that he has explained them away, but he has explained them. I cannot help paying attention to the character of the floor on which he was living.

Mr. Mason: Your Worship is aware of the difficulty of finding anywhere to live in this Colony. No doubt the man ought to have gone away when he found what was going on but he knew the difficulty of finding a place to live in.

The Magistrate: It has required great courage on your part to put up a defence for the man; still, you have done so. I have to decide how the responsibility should be allotted.

In reply to the Magistrate, C.P.O. Watt said the old man was very quiet when the officers made the raid. The younger one did all the talking and his mother and wife "fought like cats" and hung on to the Chinese revenue officers.

Mr. Mason: That is in the younger one's favour. The old man knew the game was up but the other was indignant at being wrongly connected with the matter.

The Magistrate: That is one way of looking at it, certainly. Apparently it was not the way Mr. Orme looked at it, for he fined the younger man \$5,500 or five months, and the old man \$500 or one month.

A BURGLAR'S PARTNER. SUSPICIOUS EARLY MORNING WALK.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Lindsell, yesterday, with having been concerned with another man not in custody, in a burglary at Wing Lok Street.

The burglar stole \$455 worth of clothing, jewellery and money, and were about to make their departure down the waste water pipe when one of the inmates was awakened and gave the alarm. The accused was arrested in Wing Lok Street with \$20 worth of property in his possession. The other man made good his escape with the major portion of the booty.

A Chinese detective said that about 9 a.m., on Tuesday, he was in Wing Lok Street when he saw the accused hurrying along with a parcel under his arm.

The witness examined the parcel and found it to contain a tweed suit, an empty leather wallet, and a pair of Chinese garters. As accused was unable to give a satisfactory account of how he came to be in possession of the articles, he was taken to the police station.

The accountant of the shop described how the burglars gained admission. They seemed to have visited every cubicle on two floors.

The accused's story was that, a little before his arrest, he met a friend carrying a parcel. When he told his friend that he wished to return to the country but had no money, the latter gave him the parcel to pawn its contents.

The Magistrate: You can't make me believe that. Six months' imprisonment, with a fine of \$500, is a second charge, offering a bribe to the detective to release him, the Magistrate said that he did not think it was worth while to go into it.

Inspector Lanagan said that he would not press the charge, but enquiry what should be done with the money.

The Magistrate recalled the accused, and on his admitting having given the money to the detective to let him go "because he was well known here, and wanted to save face," passed sentence of a further six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

EXTRA - TERRITORIALITY AND BRITISH NATIONALITY.

[CONTINUED.]

For the purpose of setting at rest any doubts which may exist in the minds of British residents in the Treaty Ports of China with regard to the status of their children and grandchildren, born in China, it is advisable to look into the history of the matter in so far as it relates to the nationality of children born abroad of British parents.

The question appears to have been raised so far back as the early part of the fourteenth century, when King Edward III. caused it to be submitted to the nobles, prelates, and gentry of England, who unanimously expressed the opinion, first, that the children of the King, wherever born, were necessarily subjects of the King, and, secondly, that all children born abroad of English subjects ought to be considered entitled to inherit property in England precisely as if they were themselves "natural born English subjects." Accordingly, the statute 25 Edward 3 c. 1 was passed, expressly declaring it to be law that children of the Kings of England, born abroad, should be deemed entitled to inherit; and, as regards children of subjects of the King (to use the original words of the statute), "Et en droict des ainesces enfanz, acozdez est en ce Parlement, qu'ilz soient ausant enheritez queu part qu'ilz soient neez en le service le Roi."

No actual rights as natural-born subjects of England were, however, conferred by this statute upon any children born abroad; and, although the reference to children born abroad of English subjects in the service of the King would appear to convey the meaning that such children were as much English subjects, at common law, as if they had been born on English territory, that it possessed such meaning was very much doubted in later years by eminent authorities, who gave it as their opinion that only children of English subjects born abroad, who were born in an Embassy or Legation were themselves natural-born English subjects by the common law.

This state of things rendered it necessary to make express statutory provision in favour of all other children born abroad of British parents; and, accordingly, an Act was passed in 1708, 7 Anne c. 5, which enacted that "the children of all natural-born subjects born out of the allegiance of Her Majesty her heirs, etc., should be deemed to be natural-born subjects. Later, in 1730, an Act, 4 Geo. 2 c. 21, was passed to explain the Act of Anne (which, it was thought, might possibly be construed in favour of English subjects only), and enacting that all such children whose fathers were, or should be, subjects of the "Crown of England or of Great Britain" should be taken to be "natural-born subjects of the Crown of Great Britain."

Some 40 years after this Act was passed it was considered to be somewhat unfair that the children only, and not the grandchildren, of a "natural-born British subject, if born abroad, should, by reason of the latter fact alone, inherit the nationality, and rights, of a British subject; and, therefore, the Act of 13 Geo 3 c. 21 was passed, whereby it was enacted that the children of all persons, who, by virtue of the Act of Geo 2, were declared to be natural-born British subjects, should themselves be deemed to be such.

Thus, the grandchildren of a man who had himself been born in the United Kingdom, in whatever country those grandchildren may have been, or might be, born, provided that their respective fathers were, by statute, British subjects, themselves became natural-born British subjects. To carry it further, and make the lineal descendants of those grandchildren also British subjects, even if born of foreign mothers, in the civilized country of adoption of their fathers, and of their immediate ancestors—speaking only a foreign language and to all intents and purposes foreigners themselves—was considered (and, undoubtedly, correctly so considered) to be in the highest degree unjust, both to such foreign country and to the children themselves.

But, the same thing might be said of the grandchildren of any man who had changed his domicile of origin in Great Britain, and had acquired a domicile of choice in another civilized country, but did not take the trouble to change his nationality, by becoming naturalized as a subject of that other country. If that man married a native of such other country, and, subsequently, his son by her did the same thing, it might well be that his grandchild (one quarter only of whose blood was British) would actually believe himself to be a subject of the country in which he was born. His sympathies would unquestionably be with that country, unless he had been brought up to know that he was a natural-born British subject and to converse in the English language.

For this reason, doubtless, it was decided by our Legislators, who passed the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914 (4 and 5 Geo. V. c. 17), to restate the law by enacting that, as regards a person born out of His Majesty's dominions, only a child whose father was a British subject at the time of the birth of such child, and whose father either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or had become naturalized as a British subject, should be deemed to be a British subject, or, if a natural-born British subject, or herself, restoring the law to what it was under the Act of Geo. II., though extending it to include the children of naturalized British subjects (as it had already been extended by the Act of 58 and 59 Vict. c. 42, so far as regarded the children, residing with them abroad, of naturalized British subjects in the service of the Crown), excluding, however, from the rights and privileges of British nationality the children, born abroad of a father who had also been born abroad "out of His Majesty's allegiance."

It is these last words which are of the utmost importance. They are used in the Act of Anne (the actual words being:—

CORRESPONDENCE. THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CHINESE HOLIDAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Having pointed out to the Registrar of the University his mistake, I would have spared his feelings by refraining from further discussion of the matter in the papers, but your correspondent in yesterday's issue—"One Who Knows Better,"—forces me to renew the discussion.

He accuses me of a deliberate misstatement when he says that "the University has not, in any previous year granted a whole holiday on Republic Day." I emphatically reiterate that there has always been a holiday on that day, and I challenge "One Who Knows Better," to produce his proofs to the contrary. There are entries of those holidays made in the diaries of students in various hostels, and photos taken on those occasions testifying to the fact. Enough has been shown of the groundless assertions of your correspondent, and I do not think it profitable to discuss further with such a writer.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

[We have considerably abbreviated this correspondent's letter.—Ed.]

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am directed by the representatives of all the students of the Hostels, to place before you the following facts so that your readers might not draw a wrong conclusion from the letter of "One Who Knows Better," of today's date.

In previous years we had whole holidays for the National Anniversary of the Chinese Republic. This can be proved by:—

- (1) Records in Roll Call Books of the hostels.
- (2) Records in Diaries kept by the undergraduates.
- (3) Group Photographs taken at picnics held by the residents of Lugard Hall on Thursday, October 10th 1918, and Friday, October 10th, 1919.

The students will be much obliged if the anonymous writer will explain what authority and reason he had for calling that gentleman who signs "One Who Knows Better," of today's date, "One Who Knows Better," of today's date, that a stab from the dark is not a very gentlemanly action.—I am, Yours, etc.,

YUE MAN KWONG,

Hon. Secretary,

Hongkong University Union, The University, Hongkong, October 13th, 1921.

SPORT

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. WILTS. REGT.

The following will play for the Club tomorrow (Saturday), commencing at 2.15:—H. R. B. Hancock (capt.), T. E. Pearce, E. J. R. Mitchell, L. J. Davies, Capt. P. Havelock Davies, R. E. A. Webster, H. H. Benson, W. J. Hope, M. M. Watson, R. G. Edkins, and E. G. G. Lammert.

TRADE MARK INFRINGED.

The case in which a Chinese named Chuck Lee, 84, Wellington Street, was summoned for having in his possession for sale or for the purposes of sale a quantity of printing ink to which a false trade description had been applied, was again before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistrate, yesterday. Mr. H. L. Denny represented the complainants, Messrs. Mander Brothers, of Wolverhampton. Mr. Denny said the prosecution was prepared to withdraw the summons in consideration of defendant's undertaking to cease dealing in such ink. Defendant had also paid the complainants \$600 compensation and was willing to give up to Messrs. Mander Brothers all the ink seized on his premises. The summons was withdrawn accordingly.

"born out of the allegiance of Her Majesty Her heirs," etc.) as well as in the Act of 1914, but the latter Act expressly provides that a child of a British subject, whether born before or after the passing of the Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

Consequently, a child of a British subject born in China, where His Majesty does lawfully exercise jurisdiction over British subjects, must be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance, and, this being so, assuming that child to be a male, he is himself a natural-born British subject born within His Majesty's allegiance; with the result that his son, born in China, is also a natural-born British subject, as must be his grandson, great-grandson, and so on, if born in China; so long as His Majesty continues to lawfully exercise jurisdiction over British subjects in China.

To put it, perhaps, more clearly:—persons of either sex, born in China, and so within His Majesty's allegiance, whose fathers, at the time of their birth, were British subjects, also so born within His Majesty's allegiance, have precisely the same status as British subjects, as if they had themselves been born, and as if their fathers and grandfathers before them had been born, in British dominions.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S MENS WEAR DEPARTMENT EARLY AUTUMN WEAR

Spells of uncertain weather are so prevalent during October that consideration in respect of Early Autumn Wear is an urgent necessity if one is to be properly equipped to withstand all weather vagaries.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S



SPECIAL
DISPLAY
DURING
OCTOBER

of Seasonable Underwear. Hosiery, Pyjamas, Shirts, Dressing Gowns and Overcoats will be worthy of inspection. A very fine range of Footwear is also available coupled with an exceptionally attractive selection of Lincoln & Bennett's Hats & Caps.

Reliable goods at competitive prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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SEE

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FOR THE LATEST

FOX-TROT

ONESTEPS

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16 DES VOEUX ROAD.

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TELEPHONE 3146.

—101—

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

FOR SPORTS WEAR

we have a good selection of

SWEATERS

SHIRTS

CRICKET BOOTS

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GOLF HOSE

SOCKS

TWEED HATS

CAPS

DOUBLE TERRAIS.

SPORTS COATS.

WHITE and GREY FLANNEL TROUSERS

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

NEW COURSE, FANLING.

Full 18 holes will be re-opened for play on SATURDAY, 15th October. The rules restricting Ladies from playing on SUNDAYS, etc., on Old Course comes into force from that date.

Starting times on Old Course on Sunday mornings for players proceeding to Fanling by the 8.35 A.M. train.

Banquet will take place for above each Friday at the Treasurer's Office at 10.30 A.M. Intending players going out by the 8.35 A.M. train should send their names along with that of their partners in writing to the Treasurer's Office before 10 A.M. on Friday.

Results of the ballot will be posted at—
1. The Hongkong Club.
2. Happy Valley Club House.
3. Treasurer's Office.
4. Kowloon Ferry.

This scheme comes into force on Sunday 22nd October.

Players who do not state their partner's name will not have a time allotted to them.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Open to players with handicaps of 8 and under. Entries close on 23rd October. Dates of play will be announced later.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Open to players with handicaps of 9 and over. To be played during January. Particulars will be announced later.

LADIES' SECTION.

It is proposed to keep a register of the names of Ladies interested in above. Ladies are requested to send their names to Mrs. M. MOON, Ladies' Secretary, c/o Government Civil Hospital.

J. B. BOSS,
Hon. Secretary.

[1601]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHIDZUOKA MARU."

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 A.M. on 15th October, 1921.

Goods not cleared by 15th October, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY & FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 13th, 1921. 1602

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TYDEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd Nov., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 12th, 1921. 1603

NOTICE.

WE have just received a small consignment of "PETERSON'S" de LUXE PIPES. A handy NICKEL PIPE CLEANER will be given away with each Pipe.

TABAGUE FILIPINA,
38, Queen's Road Central.

[1598]

NOTICE

KOMOR & KOMOR, ART & CURIO

Extends, big to announce that their STORE WILL BE CLOSED at the end of November, 1921, and that all outstanding accounts must be settled before 31st October, 1921.

KOMOR & KO OR,
Akers Building, Hongkong.

[1593]

HARBOUR RACE.

MONDAY, 24th—LADIES.

TUESDAY, 25th—GENTLEMEN.

Both Races will start at 5.15 sharp.

ENTRANCE FEE \$1.

Entries close to the Hon. Sec'y at

on THURSDAY, 20th inst.

by

A CARNIVAL

in aid of

Dr. BARNARD'S HOME and

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

ADMISSION TO CARNIVAL \$1.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.

Victoria Recreation Club.

[1594]

INTIMATIONS

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. BYRON ALEXANDER, from Vancouver, Canada, arrived by the last "Empress" with a splendid line of CANADIAN FURS, among them being "Dark Alaska," Mink, Mole, Hudson Seal, Skunk, and Ermine.

The latest Paris & New York Styles in Opera, Wraps, Coats, Costumes, Copes, Stoles, Ties and Scarfs.

Mr. ALEXANDER has arranged to display these handsome Furs, exclusively at the Store of Wm. TOWELL, LTD.

The Sale, for One Week only, begins MONDAY, the 17th inst. [1590]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Craigina Road, The Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	100	At Craigina Road, The Peak.	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	40,000	\$25	\$25
As per sale plan.						

[1591]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Severn Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	100	At Severn Road.	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000	\$60	\$1,370
As per sale plan.						

[1592]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND on New Road from Gap Road to Bowen Road and Wanchai Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	100	At New Road, from Gap Road to Bowen Road and Wanchai Gap.	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	24,600	\$14	\$3,298
As per sale plan.						

[1593]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Siu Kiwan Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	100	At Siu Kiwan Road.	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	12,190	\$20	\$1,170
2	100	At Siu Kiwan Road.	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	11,770	\$21	\$1,121
As per sale plan.						

[1594]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that Mr. CHARLES ANDREW SUTHERTON, a Solicitor &c. of the Supreme Court of Hongkong has today joined me in partnership and the Firm will continue to practice for the present at No. 37 Queen's Road Central under the style of Messrs. LEE & RUSS.

Dated this 12th day of October 1921.
H. C. LEE.

[1588]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Severn Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	100	At Severn Road.	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	11,000	\$2	\$1,130
As per sale plan.						

[1589]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Severn Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	100	At Severn Road.	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	64	\$1,415	
As per sale plan.						

[1590]

NOTICE.

OWNERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES are requested to apply at the Vehicle Licensing Office, Central Police Station, for an Enamel Motor Vehicle Licence Number Plate. In future, the registration number plates will be—

(1) Motor Cars—Enamel plate on the back of the car. Original plate on the front of the car.

(2) Motor Cycles—Enamel plate on the front of the cycle. Original plate on the back of the cycle.

It is requested that one of the original number plates now in use shall be returned to the Licensing Office in exchange for enamel number plate.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, October 6th, 1921. [1574]

SALE OF H.M. TUG "ST. SAMPSON."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above vessel with Engines and Boilers and Various Auxiliary Machinery on board. Full particulars of the vessel and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

The vessel will be on view at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, from the 26th September, 1921 to the 20th October, 1921.

Permits to view the vessel may be obtained on application to the undersigned, and a tender form may be obtained on payment of a deposit of \$500.

PARTICULARS OF H.M. TUG "ST. SAMPSON."

Length between perpendiculars 135ft. 6in.
Breadth extreme 30 " 9 "
Depth (under side of 'B' Bar) 16 " 7 "
Keel to Upper Deck 16 " 7 "
Tonnage according to British Rules, Gross 451 Tons.
Nominal Displacement 850 Tons.
At mean draft 12ft. 10in.
Present mean draft 10 " 9 "
Built by Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong.
Completed January, 1920.

Materials of Construction:—
Wood—Fittings in Cabins, &c.
Iron—Hull, bulkheads, &c.
Steel—Forecastle, Upper and Lower.
A single screw steel steamer of 1,125 P.
1200 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.

Built under Lloyd's survey. 100 A.I. for towing purposes.

The vessel is new and has not been in service since delivery from the builders.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commander, Hongkong, up to Noon, on MONDAY, the 21st October.

H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1921. [1485]

INTIMATION

FOR THE BABY

BABY SOAP.

Vinolia

Allen & Hanbury's

Johnson & Johnson

BABY TOILET POWDER.

Mennen's

Johnson & Johnson

Watson's Violet Powder

FEEDING BOTTLES.

Allen & Hanbury

Faultless

Maw's

Nestle's

Burgoyne's Perfect

Rodney

Cameronia

STERILIZERS & BOTTLES.

BABY COMFORTERS.

SOFT HAIR BRUSHES.

PUFF BOXES.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Phone No. 16.

MARRIAGES.

TRAYNOR—KNIGHT.—At Shanghai, on October 6th, ERNEST JAMES TRAYNOR, to VIOLET BLANCHE KNIGHT, of South-SEA.

WOOD—KEMMER.—On October 12th, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. M. W. SHEWELL, C.F., GLADYS FRANCES KEMMER, to JOHN ROSKRUKE WOOD. [1600]

DEATHS.

BRADLEY.—At Shanghai, on October 7th, ERIC RUPERT BRADLEY, aged 29 years.

MENCARINI.—At Shanghai, on October 7th, MANUEL MENCARINI, aged 30 years and 10 months.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 14TH, 1921.

JAPAN AND THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

JAPAN is approaching the Washington Conference with mixed feelings. She is no doubt anxious to settle all outstanding disputes, and to be on good terms with everyone, but at the same time she wishes to arrange the disputes in her own way, that is to use the Conference as a means of sanctioning her policy.

As delegates to the Conference she has an Admiral, the President of the House of Peers, and the Ambassador to Washington. The choice is significant.

Admiral KATO, who heads the delegation, is the Minister for Naval Affairs. The War Office and the Navy Department in Japan are always headed by military and naval men who are supposed to be immune to the political issues which drive other members of the Cabinet out of office from time to time.

Thus Admiral KATO has sat in three successive ministries and is likely to sit in as many more as far as civilian influence is concerned. The Japanese Press is rather alarmed over the appointment, fearing that it will create a bad impression abroad if the delegation is headed by a naval officer, instead of a civilian, however capable he may be. As to Admiral KATO's capabilities as the leader of the delegation little can be said. He has hitherto confined his services to the

Naval Department; and a very good naval administrator may not necessarily be a good diplomat—and it is good diplomacy that will be wanted at Washington.

As to Admiral KATO's opinions on disarmament there is no doubt at all, however, since by his own statements he is a supporter of the increase of naval armaments. Indeed, he would hardly be able to hold his post as head of the Naval Department unless he were, since he owes his position to the support given him by the Navy leaders, who would hardly be likely to continue their support to an officer who wished to reduce the service and thus diminish its glory.

As the post of Minister of War is the prerogative of the military authorities, so the post of Minister of the Navy is a prerogative of the naval authorities, and the extreme jealousy between the two Services leads them to vie with each other in increasing the importance, and, incidentally, the expenditure, of their respective services. It is, therefore, natural to find Admiral KATO preaching the extension of armaments—that is naval armaments; and preaching it quite sincerely. He is a promoter of the eight-and-eight scheme—that is eight battleships to eight battle cruisers, and he recently informed the provincial authorities that they should endeavour to increase the interest in naval matters in the provinces, while at the same time assuring the people that there was not going to be any increase in their taxes through naval increment. How this is to be accomplished was not explained.

In a recent interview with the Times correspondent in Tokyo Admiral KATO stated that Japan was not going to change the naval policy which she had been following for the past twenty years, whatever changes might be made in the policies of the other Powers. As Japan's naval policy for the past twenty years has been one of increment, it is evident that Admiral KATO goes to the Conference at Washington as an opponent of disarmament—for Japan at any rate. It is hardly surprising, in the circumstances, that the Japanese Press should have some misgivings as to the effect of the appointment on the outside world.

Admiral KATO is to be accompanied by the President of the House of Peers. This is PRINCE TOKUGAWA, a name very familiar abroad as that of the actual ruler of Japan before the restoration of the Emperor's authority. PRINCE TOKUGAWA is the son of the last Shogun, as these actual rulers were called, and if it had not been for the Restoration he would now be ruling Japan. It was with his grandfather that the first foreign treaty, that of America, was formed, and thus the name carries some weight in America. The appointment elicited some surprise in Japan. PRINCE TOKUGAWA has not made himself prominent in political affairs, his position as President of the House of Peers requiring him to be neutral, and except unofficially he has had no experience as a diplomatist. It is, therefore, not rash to conclude that it is his name which has brought him the post, a name, it may be remarked, which looms much larger abroad than it does in Japan, where the TOKUGAWA family has discreetly refrained from intruding on public affairs.

The third member of the delegation is BARON SHIDEMARA, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, who, as the man on the spot, is rightly considered as one best able to judge American feeling. Indeed, although Admiral KATO is nominally the head of the delegation, a suspicion may be entertained that his actual leader will be BARON SHIDEMARA, who, by his diplomatic experience and natural ability, is well qualified for the post. The choice of Admiral KATO seems to have been influenced by the desire to send a Minister of State and the fact that no other Minister is available. Yet nevertheless the choice remains an unfortunate one in the effect it is likely to produce abroad when its true import is known.

The many hostile foreign critics are likely to find in it new proof of Japan's determination to adhere to the policy in the matter of armaments which she has followed since the Japan-China War. As already stated, there are indications that Japan desires to use the Conference as a means of confirming her in her present position. To this it may be added that she also seeks to use the Conference for the removal of the disabilities from which she suffers. This, of course, demands some sort of reciprocity, but reciprocity is not a principle well understood by Japanese statesmen.

The Yap question has been on the point of settlement, according to reports, for the last two or three months and longer. Yet it still remains doubtful whether it will be settled before the Conference, because Japan does not see her way to arrange reciprocal terms with America.

Again, in the Shantung question, telegrams indicated that the English Press regarded the question as settled by Japan's new terms. This is far from being the case, because the terms are not acceptable to China, and there is little doubt that the Shantung question will come before the Washington Conference.

Japan, in fact, is seeking to retain the substance of whatever she has gained, and to obtain advantages from the Conference in the way of removing disabilities. The attitude is a natural one. She has come rather late for the division of the rich things of the earth, and she sees herself being bullied into taking a subordinate position which her energies rebel against. It is needless to point out in conclusion that, while natural, such an attitude is a very dangerous one.

Announcements of interest to members of the Hongkong Golf Club appear among to-day's advertisements.

Sir Ellis Kadoorie left Hongkong yesterday on a visit to Shanghai, travelling by the Empress of Russia.

Mr. H. J. Brett, Commercial Secretary at H.M. Legation in Peking, has left the Capital for Home on a year's furlough.

A Shanghai cricket team, headed by Captain E. I. M. Barrett, has gone to Japan to play matches with local teams at Kobe and Yokohama.

CHEAP CHARTERS: AMERICAN SHIPPING BOARD PROPOSAL RUSSIAN TRADING FAILS. NEW USES FOR RUBBER.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FINDING EMPLOYMENT FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

A DOLLAR PER STEAMER PER
MONTH.

LONDON, October 13th.

The efforts of the United States Shipping Board to find employment for its tonnage is further evidenced by news that the Board proposes to offer idle tonnage to American coal exporters at a dollar per steamer per month on "bare boat basis." This means that charterers will be practically given the use of the ships provided they bear all expenses involved.

NEW USES FOR RUBBER.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR
SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, October 13th.

The Rubber Growers' Association competition for the best suggestions for new uses for rubber resulted in the first prize of £1,000 being awarded for a suggestion to use sponge rubber for filling chairs, couches, cushions and other purposes of the furniture trade.

Prizes of £500 each were awarded for suggestions for the use of liquid rubber in conjunction with paint as a preservative of wood and metal against corrosion by sea water, and the use of rubber mudguards for motor-cars. Ten prizes of £100 were awarded for other suggestions, and there were a number of consolation prizes.

There were two thousand entries in the competition.

TRADING WITH RUSSIA DEFEATED.

RUSSIA HAS NOTHING TO GIVE
IN EXCHANGE.

SPENDING ON PROPAGANDA RATHER THAN
GOODS.

LONDON, October 13th.

Sir Robert Horne, K.C., Minister of Labour, in a speech at Glasgow, said the plan of trading with Russia had been defeated by the Russian famine and the anxiety of the extremists in Russia to spend gold on propaganda rather than on goods. Russia had nothing to give in exchange for goods. Sending goods to Russia was making them a present, and we were not in a position to make anybody presents.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSO-ASIATIC CO. NEGOTIATIONS.

IMPOSSIBLE TO DEAL WITH THE
SOVIET.

LONDON, October 12th.

Contrary to anticipations, the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Co., mentioned in previous cables, announces the failure of the protracted negotiations with the Soviet Government for the return of the company's properties. The company's chairman, Mr. Leslie Urquhart, who spent three weeks in Moscow negotiating a draft contract, has written M. Krassin showing the impossibility of any dealings with the Soviet authorities. He says that the political and economic conditions of Russia are so impossible that the company prefers to remain as claimants against Russia for the Soviet's unlawful appropriation of its properties and working capital than to enter into a contract for their return. So long as the Communist party controls the Soviet Government the former could, through its instruments the Cheka or Extraordinary Commission, the Third International, and professional unions, render any agreement with the Soviet Government inoperative.

[Previous messages intimated that Mr. Urquhart had made promising progress with negotiations during his visit to Moscow.]

BEQUEST TO THE CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA.

LONDON, October 13th.

Canon John Meagher of Borriokane, Tipperary, bequeathed £500 each to the Maynooth Mission, to China, and the Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost Fathers in China.

FRANCE AND ISLAM. "WONDERFUL PEACE" IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, October 12th.

According to *Le Matin* Governor-General Lyautey has stated that a wonderful peace is now prevailing in French Morocco, ascribable to France's generous treatment of her Moslem subjects, and her championing of Islam in international disputes.—Havas.

EARLIER CABLES.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE. FORMULATION OF U.S. POLICY.

WASHINGTON, October 12th.

The first meeting of the American delegates to the Disarmament Conference was held in the State Department to-day, when the formulation of the policies America will pursue was begun.

PRESIDENT SAYS DISARMAMENT IS IMPOSSIBLE.

WASHINGTON, October 12th.

What is President Harding's opinion of the possibility of universal disarmament, which he was asked by a Brooklyn citizen to support, appears from the President's reply, in which he declares that this is beyond hope of realisation, and perhaps not even desirable. Reasonable limitation is, a practicable proposition, but human nature would require revolutionary reorganisation to make universal disarmament possible.

CABLE COMMUNICATION AND WIRELESS.

LONDON, October 12th.

The Government has added wireless and cable communications in the Pacific to the proposed subjects to be discussed at the forthcoming Conference.

MR. BALFOUR PROBABLE HEAD OF BRITISH DELEGATION.

LONDON, October 12th.

Reuter learns that Mr. Balfour will probably be persuaded to go to the Washington Conference, in which event he will head the British delegation.

LATER.

ADMISSION OF THE PRESS.

It is understood that the disarmament delegates are in favour of admitting the Press to all full sessions of the Conference.

PORTUGAL TO PARTICIPATE.

Portugal has formally accepted the invitation to participate in the Conference.

UPPER SILESIA.

LEAGUE'S RECOMMENDATIONS
OUTLINED.

GENEVA, October 12th.

The Council of the League of Nations has forwarded its recommendations to M. Briand as regards Upper Silesia. They are of a complex character, but substantially amount to a proposal for the establishment of a political frontier line practically based upon the plebiscite, with stipulations for the regulation of public supply services and railways over varying periods of years, abolition of Customs duties, and the maintenance of the German Mark as currency.

GERMAN CABINET'S ANXIETY.

BERLIN, October 12th.

An official message says that at a meeting of the Imperial Cabinet, the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, declared that if the League of Nations' decision regarding Silesia was really as reported, a new situation would be created which would prejudice the conditions under which the present Government assumed the conduct of affairs. The Cabinet decision was deferred until it is officially notified of the verdict of the Supreme Council.

THE SILESIAN SETTLEMENT.

GENEVA, October 12th.

The Council of the League of Nations, with Baron Inghel as Chairman, has settled the Upper Silesian question. No official announcement has been made, but it is understood that the Silesian industrial districts are to be divided between Poland and Germany, an International Commission to retain economic control for ten years.

Already Lord Curzon has intimated to the German Ambassador, England's readiness to abide by the League's decision.—Havas.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE.

SETTLEMENT REACHED.

VIENNA, October 12th.

The Austrian and Hungarian delegations, under the presidency of the Italian Foreign Minister, have arrived at a settlement of the dispute over West Hungary.

BULGARIA AND THE WAR.

RADASLAVOFF ADMINISTRATION
ON TRIAL.

SOVIA, October 12th.

The trial of the Radaslavoff Cabinet, which was in office at the time of Bulgaria's entry into the war, has opened in the High Court.

GERMAN EX-OFFICERS ARRESTED.

SECRET MEETING IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, October 12th.

The Belgian military police arrested at Crefeld a number of ex-officers of the German Army who were about to hold a secret meeting. Documents seized are being examined.

ALLIED DEBT TO THE U.S.

COMMISSION TO CONTROL
FUNDING.

WASHINGTON, October 12th.

Instead of Mr. Mellon (Secretary to the Treasury) being entrusted with plenary powers as regards funding the foreign (Allied) debt due to the United States, as stated in a cable of the 7th inst., it is now expected that the Bill which the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has tentatively approved will be passed, creating a Commission under Mr. Mellon's chairmanship.

EX-CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S MISSION.

NEW YORK, October 12th.

The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. McKenna, now Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, has arrived on a financial mission, and was met by a Treasury representative. It is expected that he will confer regarding interest payments on loans from the United States.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SHIPPING QUESTIONS.

BRITISH SHIPPING EXPERT'S
MISSION.

NEW YORK, October 12th.

Sir Ernest Ruckers has arrived here. His mission is stated to be to adjust certain shipping questions affecting Britain and the United States, including the valuation of ex-German shipping held by America.

PANAMA CANAL BILL.

MORE CANDID CRITICISM BY
U.S. PRESS.

NEW YORK, October 12th.

Fierce Press criticism of the Panama Bill continues. The *Times* states that Senator Lodge voiced President Harding's opinion in urging rejection of the Bill, and describes its passage by the Senate as thoroughly bad business. Every possible stop should be taken to undo the mischief. The Administration ought not to lose any time in letting foreign Governments and Americans know that it will go no further.

DEATH OF SENATOR KNOX.

WASHINGTON, October 12th.

The death has occurred of the Republican Senator Knox. (Senator Knox was Attorney-General in the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations. In 1909 he was appointed Secretary of State (i.e., Foreign Secretary) by President Taft.)

AUSTRALIA AND FINANCE.

LOOKING TO THE U.S. FOR
PROTECTION.

SYDNEY, October 12th.

Americans are boldly bidding for further investments in Australia. A prominent American is reported to have said that America is prepared to lend New South Wales an extra \$100,000,000 in the event of any difficulty in London with regard to renewals. It is argued here that an investment of \$100,000,000 of American money in Australia would increase Australia's security in the event of trouble in the Far East, inasmuch as the force of public feeling in America would be more likely in that event to compel the United States Government to give Australia the most effective naval protection possible.

COMMONWEALTH TREASURER HAS NO INTENTION OF BORROWING IN U.S.A.

MEBURN, October 12th.

In the House of Representatives, replying to a Labour member, Sir Joseph Cook, the Federal Treasurer, said that the Commonwealth did not intend to borrow in America.

THE IRISH CONFERENCE.

STRICTER OBSERVANCE OF THE
TRUCE.

LONDON, October 12th.

It is stated that the Irish Conference has appointed a committee consisting of three representatives from each side to consider questions relating to stricter observation of the truce in Ireland.

LATER.

Sir Hamar Greenwood and Sir Worthington Evans on behalf of the Government, and Messrs. Michael Collins, Barton, and Duggan, of the Irish delegation, conferred for three hours for the purpose of considering the question of the Irish truce. General Macready attended to deal with technical points. The results will be reported to the full Conference to-morrow.

NEW ADMINISTRATION WANTED.

LORD R. CECIL'S OVERTURES TO
VISCOUNT GREY.

LONDON, October 12th.

A letter from Lord Robert Cecil is published, supporting Viscount Grey's criticisms of the Government, cabled on the 10th inst. Lord Robert says he wants an Administration which will have a clear, definite programme and will pursue the even tenor of its way undisturbed by passing gusts of popular excitement. He suggests that Viscount Grey is the man to head such an Administration. Lord Robert is prepared to co-operate with Viscount Grey, despite the fact that the latter is a Liberal. He urges all who think similarly to join in an effort to restore to Britain an Administration which will give security at home and command confidence abroad.

[Viscount Grey, ex-Foreign Minister, denounced the Coalition as having lost both its raison d'être and the confidence of the country, and condemned the Government's past Irish policy, but approved the Conference and warned the Irish representatives against forcing negotiations to a point where the British people would believe that their self-preservation was endangered. For instance, the naval defence of the two islands must be under one authority.]

POPULAR COUNCILLORS RELEASED.

DEFENDANTS' FURGE THEIR
CONTEMPT.

LONDON, October 12th.

The Divisional Court has ordered the release of the Popular Councillors. [The majority of the Popular Councillors were arrested for refusing to levy certain rates on the ground of the borough's poverty.]

LATER.
The release of the Popular Councillors was the result of a decision in which they apologised to the Court and expressed a desire to assist the authorities in reaching a solution of the difficulties of the present situation.

THE CABINET'S AGENDA.

LONDON, October 12th.

The Cabinet to-day discussed the Government plan for dealing with unemployment, the trade register, the Washington Conference, and proposals for altering the form of the Government indemnity.

HISpano-MOROCCAN CAMPAIGN.

FURTHER FIGHTING UNLIKELY.

LONDON, October 12th.

It is learned that the Spanish capture of Gourgou, cabled on the 10th inst., makes any further resistance by the Moors unlikely. [The previous message stated: An official communiqué from Melilla says that the Spaniards have captured the mountainous region of Gourgou, the enemy's principal base in Morocco.]

THE CESAREWITCH.

"YUTOI" WINS THE LONG-DIS-
TANCE HANDICAP.

LONDON, October 12th.

The Cesarewitch Handicap resulted as follows:—1, Yutoi (100lb); 2, Charleville (40lb); 3, Harrier (9lb). Seventeen ran. The winner was four lengths in front of the second, which was another five lengths in front of the third.

OBITUARY.

The death took place at Shanghai, last week, of Mr. E. R. Bradley, advertising manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. Deceased, with his wife and two children, spent the month of September in Cheloo and on their return Mr. Bradley was obliged to go into the Nursing Home, his illness being diagnosed as typhoid fever. Mr. Bradley, who was about 30 years of age was a sergeant in the Artillery Co., S.V.C.

The death is also announced of Mr. Manuel Menarini, who died at his residence, 612, Rue Lafayette, Shanghai, at the early age of thirty years and ten months. Mr. Menarini was lately secretary of the Insular Life Assurance Co., of Manila, and of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., of Shanghai. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Juan Menarini.

ACTION ON EXCHANGE CONTRACTS.

CLAIM BY DUTCH BANK AT
SHANGHAI.

Exchange contracts to the amount of

£100,000 are the subject of proceedings begun in the H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai last week before his Honour Judge Skinner Turner, the plaintiffs being the Netherlands Trading Society and the defendant L. W. Luyt.

Plaintiffs claim Tls. 97,380 damages for breach of a contract in writing dated August 18th, 1920, for the sale and delivery to plaintiffs by defendant of 450,000 sterling. There is a second claim for Tls. 65,888 damages for breach of a similar contract dated August 20th, 1920.

Mr. H. Lipson Ward appeared for plaintiff and Mr. P. W. Goldring for defendant.

Mr. Ward asked for an order for pleadings. Mr. Goldring said pleadings would perhaps not be necessary. What defendant wanted was "discovery." The contracts were really one of the amount due on the dates on which plaintiffs closed down certain contracts. If plaintiffs were found to have closed on certain dates, there actually might be a balance in defendant's favour. Plaintiffs had furnished three different accounts and what defendant wanted was explanation and discovery.

Mr. Ward pointed out that the action was one for breach of contracts, the contracts not having been performed. If there was going to be a defence on the lines suggested by counsel, there had better be pleadings.

Mr. Goldring repeated that what he wanted was discovery.

His Lordship observed that upon an order for pleadings, defendant could get such discovery as he was entitled to.

Mr. Goldring added that it was possible some arrangement would be arrived at by the parties.

Pleadings were ordered.

SUIT AGAINST AMERICAN BANK.

A claim for over £16,300 by Mr. L. W. Luyt, a local British lawyer, in respect of the non-fulfilment of exchange contracts has been filed in the U.S. Court at Shanghai against the Asia Banking Corporation.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

GENERAL CROZIER TO THE
MISSIONARIES.

Major-General Crozier, U.S.A., retired, who has been spending some months in Japan, in an admirably fair summary of the Korean situation as he sees it, published in the *Japan Advertiser* as an open letter, gives the following advice to the Christian missionaries working in the Korean field:—

"I am not touching upon the ethics of Japan's acquisition of Korea, for I know that as to that incident the same kind of discussion is possible as might be had in regard to the existing title to almost any part of the earth's surface by its present government, and I realize that the Japanese programme for Korea is not the same as that of the United States for the Philippine Islands, but Japan has announced the intention of ultimately treating the Koreans in exactly the same way as her other subjects, with absolute equality and no distinction whatsoever between Koreans and Japanese. While I find no fault with criticism levelled against the shortcomings of Japanese methods, which are being of their own press and public indulgence in freely, I do not consider it an advantage to the Koreans for whose benefit the missionaries are devoting so much skillful and well-directed effort, and to whom they consider their first duty to lie, for the missionary body to follow a negative course in regard to the independence movement; and indeed I must think it a positive disservice to that people to refrain from taking advantage of any occasion to discourage the idea of independence and to counsel them to profit by the opportunities for which are being offered them, leaving the question of independence out of their minds as a matter for the future, when their descendants will be able to make an intelligent comparison between the advantages of inclusion in the powerful Japanese Empire, and independence in the midst of much stronger states than their own."

"It is not pleasant to read reports of savage acts of repression executed by overwhelming force against weak and misguided people, especially when they are made with such authority as to weigh down the task of the convinced friends of Japan in standing up for her, but even if the reports are believed they ought not to blind us to the enormous balance in the credit side of the ledger, and, above all, they ought not to make us tolerate a remedy which would be so incomparably worse than the disease that the transition of the fat from the frying pan into the fire utterly fails as a comparison."

There was an unusual scene in the Mixed Court, at Shanghai one day last week, consequent upon a big Hwo Hwei lottery raid in Woosung Road. The police had arrested 109 men, mostly coolies and, somewhat to their surprise, 50 of these surrendered to their bail. It was obviously impossible to crowd them into court haphazard, for as judgments were given, there would have been small chance of sorting out innocent spectators from the guilty gamblers. The defendants were, therefore, handcuffed and linked up on a long chain, so that there was no getting away. The evidence was brief and recounted the circumstances of the raid. The defence was still more brief and it did not avail any of the prisoners. Of the three principal, two were sentenced to a month's imprisonment and the third to three months. In the case of the remainder the bail of those who did not attend was forfeited and the others were fined 25 each, or five days' imprisonment in default of payment.

THE SCHOOLS REGISTRATION PLOT IN SINGAPORE.

A SENSATIONAL AND SCANDALOUS
LETTER.

The Singapore Free Press of October 5th says in a leading article:—

We should doubt if a more sensational or more scandalous letter has ever been read aloud in the Legislative Council of these Settlements than that read by the Protector of Chinese on Monday, from Mr. Chung Lok Shan. The public, who may perhaps not have taken great interest in the question of registration of schools, is probably not aware of the unusual importance which is to be attached to the documents, and for their benefit we give a short summary of the matter: Besides the regular Government schools in this Colony, which are under complete authoritative control, there is a number of schools here and in the F.M.S. started and conducted by Chinese for the purpose of educating Chinese youth. For a long time these were regarded with a benevolent eye by Government who saw no particular reason to interfere with or limit their activities. Certain circumstances, however, arose which made it desirable that Government should have greater knowledge of the teachers and teaching in these schools, and to enable this a bill was passed imposing registration of schools on all educational institutions. The bill, after the necessary explanations had been asked by the Chinese community and given by the Government, was accepted by the responsible Chinese persons and bodies, and became law. A certain small section of Chinese, however, continued to object to the bill, and began an agitation for its repeal. It was clearly pointed out that registration brought no ill-consequences in its train to any well conducted school, but this was insufficient for the opposition who immediately carried on the campaign wherever possible. Eventually this opposition decided to send delegates to interview the Secretary of State, with the idea of getting him to force the Government here to do what it has, after due consideration with the approved Chinese representative bodies, refused to do. In other words members of a foreign race, living under a British Government proposed to ignore the authority of the Government under which they were domiciled, and to carry on, over its head, transactions with the Imperial Government, not even through their own Government officials at Home, but by themselves. The idea was so monstrously and incongruously unconstitutional that its very enormity caused it to be regarded with practical indifference, and when it was reported that Dr. Wellington Koo had conferred on the matter with the British Government and had received intimation that nothing could be done it was thought the matter was ended. The delegates, however, went on their way despite all these plain indications and had evidently determined to carry on the agitation at any cost. Even then the effort might have been regarded with a certain degree of tolerance as merely the ignorant enthusiasm of ill-advised persons but the letter... shows that something very much more serious than ignorant enthusiasm was actuating these people. Briefly summarised the letter proposes to supporters of the opposition that they shall conduct a regular campaign of agitation here, that delegates shall use the London Press to suggest that unless the Act is repealed the Chinese here will rise in insurrection, and that Reuter's Telegram Agency here shall be bribed to cable reports home which shall be instrumental in supporting this theory of a widespread Chinese revolt against the measure. Whether the promoters realise it or not, they, as foreign subjects, are guilty of the attempt to plot a threatened insurrection against the authority of the British Crown, and their offence is of a very serious nature indeed. The question of action by the Chinese Government against them arises on somewhat similar grounds to the action of the British Government against Dr. Jameson and his followers, in the case of the Jameson Raid, and the matter, now that this letter has been published, can hardly be allowed to stand where it is. We are not aware as to whether the leaders in this plot are young men of little experience or whether they are of such intelligence and knowledge as would permit them to understand thoroughly the heinousness of their offence, but one thing is quite clear and that is that in the face of this letter the matter is taken out of the hands of the local Government and becomes one on which the Imperial Government must consult with the Chinese Government as to what action is to be taken against these people. That being so we cannot usefully comment further upon it, but we suggest to the loyal Chinese community in Malaya that the action of their countrymen has placed them in an extremely invidious position and it is their urgent duty, in a public and authoritative manner, to show clearly that they disapprove in the most complete sense of the action of those concerned in this iniquitous agitation; and the public, and we think also the Government, will wait with something more than interest for very prompt and thorough-going action on these lines on their part if they wish to avoid suspicions of being sympathetic with disloyalty to this Government.

DIAGNOSING DISEASE.

The difficulty of medical diagnosis is emphasised in the report of St. Andrew's Institute of Clinical Research, inaugurated and presided over by Sir James Mackenzie, which is investigating means of preventing common diseases. The Institute examined 974 cases, but only succeeded in diagnosing 36.90 per cent. It has reached the conclusion that the present classification of disease is chaotic, and the smallest proportion of cases are diagnosable.

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THE NEW WOMAN. INEVITABLE CHANGES.

[BY LENA ASHWALL.]

Some years ago a distinguished woman, an aristocrat of the old regime, determined that she would not meet a pushing lady who was forging her successful way into Society. She extricated herself from the embarrassment of an introduction when the lady descended upon her by hastily leaving the house, saying to the hostess that "she would not meet the countess." Returning home, she repented of her discourtesy and wrote a letter of apology, explaining that she "regretted using the word 'countess'; she should have said 'cream'; she meant the stuff that floats to the top."

The difficulty in life is that the cream is apt to imagine, as it floats so securely on the top, that it is in reality cream, and thick cream at that. Much criticism has been hurled at the modern woman, the ever-recurring "new woman"; and the many bitter things which have been written seem to me to be applicable to this stuff, cream or scum, which floats on the top. There undoubtedly exist selfish, greedy, overdressed, useless women. It is obvious that although some may appear in indecent costumes, sometimes these women are only too well and expensively covered.

After a great storm in any bay or any lake, however crystal clear and pure the water, one finds on the edge refuse which has been thrown out from the deep. It may be the first thing to attract one's attention, but the cleanliness of the deep lake remains. Modern clothes, which appear to concern deeply decent judges, and some distinguished women are, after all, but clothes, an indication of character at most. In the good old days women were upholstered, not dressed. Their figures were pushed upwards and downwards with little regard to the internal organs. Undergarments were of incredible bulk, being neither cool nor warm, only solid. Legs of furniture had disappeared without their early woollen coverings of the Victorian era, but the human leg was entirely concealed, and dresses swept the streets. The traffic was all horse traffic, so the streets were none too clean. In those days of the perfect woman, hats were perched on the top of the head and long hatpins attached them to the hair, but the gentlest wind could not resist a tussle with the useless thing; necks were covered with high collars tightly tied; women wore wool from the bandaged neck to the carefully concealed ankle, and caught quite as frequently and had influenza just as much as now. Even so there were people who cried out against the reckless indecency of women, which was alleged to be heading them straight for the abyss, like the Gardane swine.

FREEDOM, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL.

The upholstering has gone with the corset. Dresses are loose, hats fit the head, hatpins have almost disappeared, underclothing is light and warm and easily washed at home; legs are much in evidence; but the human form is as free as in the days of Greece. The new woman is new, and between her and the older generation there is a chasm which only love can bridge. The papers may be filled with the protests of the wise, but youth does not care a pin. She has found freedom. She does not care in the least what men think of her; that high (!) standard has gone. "He for God only; she for God in him," Milton's view of women is dearer than the Dodo. She has found another world, and all the adverse criticism of an age that is dead will not deflect her. She is trying to shake off fear; and thousands and millions of women have been beaten by fear. She has no reverence for anything she feels is insincere or unreal. She often almost dislikes her relations and home because of restrictions, which appear ridiculous, for above and beyond everything she is determined to be free. Were all the gods of the home worthy of reverence and blind obedience?

The relations between the sexes have had a very wholesome readjustment. There is much more friendship and understanding, much less of that detestable suggestion that if young people of the opposite sex speak, talk, or eat together, they must be furtively in love. "The women are unsexed," is the cry hurled at them, and is not that a splendidly wholesome thing! The centuries have been obsessed with sex. The modern woman looks squarely at life. She knows that, as the proportion of the sexes is as three to one, it is unlikely that she will marry. She must look elsewhere for her life interest. She looks calmly at men, and she does not mean to marry beneath her. She needs a mental and moral as well as a social equal. She knows that the valuations which governed society are fundamentally unsound. The survival of the fittest is not yet true. The world is not yet ready for the finest, truest, and best to survive inevitably. The isolated fighting unit, building and living with his family in an impregnable vault of his own creating, seems a very small fellow after the great demand to serve, give up one's self, one's career, one's life, because one's country was in need.

The storm has been devastating. We are always feeling its results. Later in our sports several of the men who would have played for England have fought their fight and gone from us; the women have not died, but they have had all their roots torn up. Straight from school they plunged into work according to their capacities and opportunities. Besides their hereditary jobs of cooking, mending and scrubbing; in the fields, the munition factories, driving cars, selling trees, conducting trams, in skilled and unskilled occupations, many of which had been considered impossible for women, they gave their strength to England. And these children who matured in war-time, whose youth was war, who feel subconsciously all that they have lost, are met with the cry of those who neither felt nor fought. "Let us forget the war. We do not want to hear about (Continued at foot of next column.)

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the war. Let us go back to pre-war conditions, pre-war standards." It is quite right that the standard for women should be high, because the position of women is vital to civilisation. Where women have no position, civilisation is stagnant. The civilisation that Germany produced is a sure indication of the result of treating women as inferior to men. Rumours from Russia tell the same tale.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE.

Towards the end of the coal strike a business man who controlled large works prophesied much woe and poverty from the universal depression of the economic life of the country. His depression was extreme. He compared our situation with the superior one of other countries, and their capacity for work and freedom to work to the full limit of their energy. He wound up his very interesting and very depressing remarks with the significant statement that he had hoped that the influence of women would have prevented the catastrophe of strikes and that women would have evolved some new way of meeting these old sores. Strikes are not new. Wars are not new, alas! But the influx of women into all departments of public life is new, very new. People are wondering if this new wine will be contained in the old bottles, or whether women will find a new path, and, bursting through all the old ideas, work out a new salvation. Who can tell where this new influence will go? Whether it will settle down in the dust and make more mud for the future generations to wade through or build a pathway to the stars? As yet nothing much is happening beyond the rush from every class to seize all opportunities for education.

Women are suspicious of politics; they have no confidence in the destructive side of the political system. When women feel and see their way they will move, and they will move for a future that they see; they will not compromise. They are not reasonable beings. Their power is intuitive. The place that belonged to them has changed, the home is altered beyond recognition. The patriarchal system is disappearing like dew before the sun. The home is no longer a place where they are kept; it is a place which they have to help to keep or support entirely. They are coming out into the arena of civil life in thousands to face the difficulties and sorrows and despair, because life is struggle and pain and overcoming, and civilisation advances because of the effort to overcome and recreate this ever-moving world.

The outlook of women is essentially different from that of men. Men are concerned with the big organisations and present necessities, women with the small human events which make for a different future. It is encouraging to remember that all big things are an accumulation of small ones. Women in war have learnt the power of service. They know if the home is not their only sphere the world is theirs, and they are a part, and a living part, of a universe.—
Daily Telegraph.

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MR. H. SMITH'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

The annual conference of the Miners' Federation, postponed owing to the coal stoppage, was opened at Llandudno on August 17th. Mr. Herbert Smith, the vice-president, was in the chair, and in his address referred plainly and frankly to unwise decisions and disloyal actions during the stoppage. Later the conference sat in private to discuss the executive's report. It was officially announced at the end of the day that, following explanations, the report had been unanimously adopted.

Mr. Frank Hodges read the report, which gave in detail the history of the coal stoppage and the events leading up to the Triple Alliance decision. It mentioned that after the executive had rejected the Prime Minister's invitation to discuss wages alone Mr. Hodges handed in his resignation, but it was not because of his resignation that the Triple Alliance decided they could not give strike support to the miners, but because they feared the political implications of the pool.

In his Presidential address Mr. Herbert Smith said that owing to the economic position of coal during the war an unusual sense of power and importance was developed in the minds of the workmen, which was not altogether healthy. It gave many of their people an exaggerated opinion of their power. Referring to decontrol, Mr. Smith said it was now known that the Government attacked the miners when they were at their weakest point. They chose a moment most opportune for what they considered might be the defeat of the miners' powerful organization. When the crisis came, if the miners had properly learned the lesson of the strike of October last year they would have concentrated on wages. The wage cuts proposed by the employers were outrageous and the public knew it and resented it.

GOOD ADVICE SCOUTED.

Some of us (continued Mr. Smith) asked the districts to allow us freedom as an executive to negotiate a wage settlement, leaving the distinctly political question of the pool for future consideration. The district vote resulted in this advice being set aside. It was a wrong decision, as subsequent events clearly proved. An error was made in withdrawing the safety men at the collieries. The consequences were seen today in those districts and collieries where employment was scarce. This policy also lost them public sympathy and caused resentment among their colleagues in the Triple Alliance.

Referring to the decision of the Triple Alliance, Mr. Smith said their partners had already decided to strike with them on the question of the national pool, but they weakened afterwards when they knew the miners were asking them to strike for something which they themselves had not obtained. The test of the Triple Alliance was more than it could bear; it was a test it could never bear unless the constituent bodies were fighting for some common principle, which affected all alike at the same time. Capital would always be shrewd enough to see that an organization such as this would never have a common grievance at the same time. The Miners' Federation never gave the Alliance the opportunity of fighting with it on the one question in which the three parties had most in common—namely, wages.

The loyalty of the officials of the Federation had been called into question. The truth was that the officials were too loyal to their colleagues, swallowing their convictions and better judgment because they were outvoted by the usual narrow majority. Loyalty was purchased at too big a price. The manner of the termination of the stoppage had been called into question. Those who had least responsibility were most loud in their attacks. Certain miners' members of Parliament, whose utility in the House of Commons was manifest day after day and whose words in that assembly were of no effect, were the first to pronounce judgment on those who carried greater responsibilities in the organization itself. The leaders might have been accused of being undemocratic, even of being autocratic, in terminating the stoppage in the way they did. But it was infinitely preferable to do an undemocratic thing than to allow empty, high-sounding formulas to intensify the horror and misery of the people's lives.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

There were those among us, added Mr. Smith, who were disloyal to the findings of the conference. They violated the conference decision which pledged us all to no recommendation. They urged the men to reject the terms, knowing full well that the majority would be tongue-tied out of loyalty. Those who used the most inflated language in their denunciation of the terms were the ones who had long since given up the task of trying to stop the production of overtop coal in their districts. For cant and humbug there has never been anything to equal it. We found afterwards that many of the terms had been distorted. Had I felt free to advise, the Yorkshire decision would have been entirely different. Mr. Smith added that they had entered into an agreement, the fundamental principles in which were sound, although there might be room for improvement in details. If there were conditions of employment open to them, but not possible within the limits of private capitalism, they must seek to obtain them by simple constitutional and evolutionary means. For as long as they were subject to the institution known as private enterprise, they must try to make the most of it. They must not assume that the way to bring it to an end was to reduce the industry to chaos.

COLLAPSE OF A GRAND STAND.

A huge grand stand, erected opposite the "Gateway of India" at Bombay to accommodate two thousand welcome of the Prince, suddenly collapsed on September 5th, and some workmen were seriously injured.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMAKURA MARU"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, 10th Oct.

Goods not cleared by 18th Oct., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1921. [1585]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PELEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th Oct.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st Oct., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 8th, 1921. 1598

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"HYSON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th Oct.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st Oct., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 8th, 1921. [1587]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.
FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"MACASAR MARU"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10 A.M. on the 18th Oct. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, October 12th, 1921. 1597

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, October 12th, 1921. [1598]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA	SWATOW	LOONGSANG	Fri., 14th Oct., 3 p.m.
SAIPHO	HOIHOW	YATSHING	Tue., 18th Oct., D'light.
SANDAKAN	—	LOKNSANG	Tue., 18th Oct., 10 a.m.
TIENTSI	—	YANNIS	Tue., 18th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	SWATOW	CHIPSING	Tue., 18th Oct., Noon.
SHRAITS & CALCUTTA	—	CHIPSANG	Thurs., 20th Oct., D'light.
KOBE	SHANGHAI	VAMSANG	Thurs., 20th Oct., 3 p.m.
			Sun., 23rd Oct., D'light.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "ELINSANG" and "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENTSI LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Ongho.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

"CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 20th Oct., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd.,
GENERAL MANAGERS:
Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS. CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	18th Oct.	18th Oct.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	21st Oct.	21st Oct.
M.V. "GLENGYLE"	10th Nov.	10th Nov.
M.V. "GLENOFLE"	20th Nov.	20th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAPP"	17th Oct.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	7th Nov.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	23rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
The Glen Line Ltd., Agents.
Telephone No. 315 sub-ex. 23 and 3898.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA
Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYA ARI

The Company has on hand a large number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 3,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 3,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 8, Daima Koma.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

October 12th.
Tenri Maru, Japanese str., 927 tons, Capt. H. Kawahara, from Canton, in ballast.—Yayama Tanko.

Tydeus, British str., 4,779 tons, Capt. J. Ramsay, from Glasgow and Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

October 13th.
Aki Maru, Japanese str., 3,875 tons, Capt. K. Miyazawa, from Melbourne, with passengers and general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Chipsing, British str., 1,190 tons, Capt. J. F. Matthews, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Doylston, American str., 1,010 tons, Capt. L. S. Bauer, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Honolulu Maru, Japanese str., 3,840 tons, Capt. K. Hirano, from Singapore and Manila, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Kamo Maru, Japanese str., 4,899 tons, Capt. K. Ogura, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with passengers and general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Shidzuoka Maru, Japanese str., 3,537 tons, Capt. K. Asakawa, from Singapore, with passengers and general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Shenoy Maru, Japanese str., 555 tons, Capt. T. Harashita, from Keelung, with coal.—Kimura & Co.

CLEARANCES.

October 13th.

Aki Maru, for Nagasaki.
Honolulu Maru, for Dairen.
Hokkaido Maru, for K. C. Wan.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Ikonan Maru, for Miki.
Kamo Maru, for Singapore.
Shidzuoka Maru, for Shanghai.
Shenoy Maru, for Canton.
Suiyang, for Canton.
Sungai Maru, for Swatow.
Tsiboot, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per *s.s. Shidzuoka Maru*, on October 12th.—Mrs. W. G. Reynolds, Miss Emma Stark, Mr. D. Wilson, Miss A. Green, Mrs. A. E. Luck, Mr. D. M. Mackay, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. D. W. Waterton and Mr. J. L. Bewick.

Per *s.s. Aki Maru*, on October 13th.—Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. W. Palmer, Miss H. Palmer, Miss E. Palmer, Mr. V. J. Palmer, Mr. E. C. Balster, Miss A. Clifton, Mrs. E. C. Drake, Mr. and Miss O. Eccles, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Potter, Mrs. H. P. Nettage, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Rolph, Miss E. Rolph, Mr. D. M. Bachman, Mr. J. H. Darling, Mr. D. L. S. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. V. Bell, Rev. T. P. Hart, Mr. Jose C. Abreu, Mr. E. Quirino, Mr. J. A. Santos, Mr. P. Guevara, Mr. M. M. Ayala, Mr. R. Summers, Mr. F. Delgado, Mr. J. E. Haberer, Mr. J. J. Russell, Mrs. S. B. Martin, Master C. V. Martin, Mr. P. Colman, Mr. A. H. Royce, Mr. A. E. Suthers, Mr. H. Ching, and Mr. J. E. Keller.

DEPARTED.

Per *s.s. Empress of Russia*, on October 13th.—Mr. F. J. Awdry, Mr. W. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Abraham, Mr. G. Bardwell, Mrs. B. S. Bullard, Miss W. Brown, Mr. G. P. Rosenhart, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, Miss P. A. Bennett, Mr. J. F. Brennan, Mr. O. R. Benson, Mr. C. C. Boyd, Mr. E. S. Correll, Dr. L. R. Cole, Mr. J. Cochran, Mr. P. K. Condit, Mrs. F. W. S. Evans, Miss Rose Mary Evans, Miss Elwell, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Forbes, Miss E. V. Fairley, Mr. T. F. Green, Mr. A. G. Goodchild, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. G. F. Hue, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Hodgkins, Miss C. J. Harris, Mr. H. A. Hersh, Mr. J. Hobling, Mr. C. Heydt, Mr. L. Horpo, Mrs. S. and Mrs. M. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hill, Mrs. S. Hille, Mr. J. F. and Mr. L. Harris, Mr. D. Jackman, Mrs. M. Kalmach, Miss L. Kline, Mr. W. B. Kenneth, Sir E. Kadoorie, Mrs. E. K. Lang, Mr. H. G. Lowder, Dr. and Mrs. J. Y. Lee, Miss Helen, Mrs. J. D. Lewis, Miss J. N. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mentzer, Mr. F. McGinness, Mrs. R. U. Moore, Mr. H. Y. Mo, Mr. H. E. Middleton, Lt. E. J. Martinson, Lt. W. S. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Marsh, Miss C. MacLaron, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Nissin, Mr. J. K. Odin, Mr. W. S. Parcolls, Mr. F. Pison, Mr. F. A. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Ribeiro and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Miss A. Rockefeller, Mr. E. C. Richardson, Mr. H. G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Robinson, Miss Snelson, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Schaffner, Mrs. S. S. Suintay, Master B. Suintay, Mr. A. Suintay, Mr. G. C. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Tong Shao-yi, Mr. C. S. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson, Mr. S. T. Williamson, Lt. and Mrs. N. R. Wade, Dr. W. H. Wolah, Mr. C. Alonso, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bruce, Mr. J. E. Collice, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Fenton, Mr. E. Gregorius, Mr. F. Gauthier, Mr. Hawk, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Humes, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Saunders.

THE "CORDILLERE."

The M.M. liner *Cordillere*, which went ashore on the Tungsha Bank, Shanghai, on August 22nd last, and which three nights later was thought to be in danger of becoming a total wreck will sail for Europe on the 29th instant. When the French liner was towed safely back to Shanghai early in September experts considered that she would require a refit extending over three months, but the contrary has happily proved to be the case and she may even sail for Marseilles before the end of the month. The *Cordillere* underwent various minor repairs at the Kiangnan Dock.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. *s.s. Banca* is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong on October 16th.

The *s.s. Priam* (Blue Funnel line) left Suez on October 8th for Hongkong, and is due here on November 3rd.

The E. & A. Co.'s *s.s. Arakura* left Moji for this port on October 12th, p.m., and is due here on October 13th, at 8 a.m. The Ellerman Line *s.s. City of Delhi*, from Hamburg, Bremen and Rotterdam, and is due to arrive here on October 14th.

The P. & O. *s.s. Nyansa* is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong on October 18th.

The T.K.K. *s.s. Seigo Maru* arrived at Yokohama on October 12th and sails on October 16th, being due at Hongkong on October 29th.

The *s.s. Benlomond* from Middlesbrough, Antwerp and London left Singapore for this port on October 12th, and may be expected to arrive here on or about October 19th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bentley Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 14th.
Bowen Castle (Doddwell-Castle Line), due 15th of November.

China (China Mail), due October 18th.
Eurythmus (Blue Funnel line), due October 14th.

Japan (B.I.), due October 19th.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 27th.
Macdon (Blue Funnel line), due 17th.

Monteagle (C.P.S.), due October 20th.
Nikko Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 17th.
Nyansa (P. & O.), due October 29th.

Proteus (Blue Funnel line), due October 14th.

Rhesus (Blue Funnel line), due October 23rd.

Tenaka (P. & O.), due November 8th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due October 14th.

Suwa Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 15th.
Taiyo Maru (T.K.K.), due October 20th.

Torika (B.I.), due October 25th.
Wray Castle (Doddwell-Castle line) due second half of October.

BIG JAPANESE STEAMER.

WRECKED.

NAGASAKI, October 1st.—The *Seifu Maru*, 9,100 deadweight tons, ran ashore in Ise Bay, or the vicinity, at two o'clock on Monday afternoon while proceeding from Kobe to Yokkaichi. The accident is said to have been due to inability to see the light at the entrance to the Bay; the ship was putting out to sea again when she stranded. The vessel broke in two shortly after running aground and 40 members of the crew landed, leaving only two men on the steamer.

It is stated that the wrecked vessel was insured with the Tokio Kaijo Insurance Company and that the financial loss is two million yen. She had brought a cargo of cotton from Bombay, but only 1,500 bales remained on board, the balance having been landed at Moji and Kobe. She belonged to the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, Kobe.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 13th, at 11.15.—Pressure has increased moderately at Windivostok, and slightly at other reporting stations. The anticyclone probably covers China, S. Mongolia and Manchuria.

Fresh to strong monsoon may be expected along the coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.66 inches, against an average of 78.9 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong to Gap Rock (The same as Forecast No. 1)

Formosa Channel (The same as Forecast No. 1)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo (The same as Forecast No. 1)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (The same as Forecast No. 1)

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 13th

	Previous Day	On Day	On Date
	at 3 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.09	30.14	30.13
Temperature	77	73	78
Humidity	67	74	63
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	5	4	4
Weather
Rain	0.11	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air temperature on 13th ... 79

Lowest open-air temperature on 13th ... 73

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions of Cod Liver Oil.
 Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
 Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
 Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules, and by all chemists.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Empress of Russia	Oct. 18	Oct. 31
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Asia	Nov. 10	Nov. 23
Empress of Japan	Nov. 23	Dec. 14
Empress of Russia	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
Monteagle	Jan. 17	Feb. 11

Connecting Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Genoa.
 Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

Hongkong Office. Telephone 755. Cable Address GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.
s.s. "CHINA" ... *s.s. "NANKING"*
 Nov. 3rd ... Dec. 12th

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING" ... *s.s. "CHINA"*
 Nov. 23rd ... Oct. 18th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 4th Floor, Prince's Buildings, Telephone 1062.
 ICE HOUSE STREET, TEL. FRIGID DEPT. & AGENT, No. 2161.

NEW SERVICE TO JAVA.

China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

BETWEEN SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

S.S. "NILE"

HONGKONG TO JAVA ... HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI
 November 13th ... October 29th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 4th Floor, Prince's Buildings, Telephone 1062.
 ICE HOUSE STREET, TEL. FRIGID DEPT. & AGENT, No. 2161.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

s.s. "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 15th Oct.
 For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

s.s. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 20th Oct.
 For further particulars please apply to—

For SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Prince's Building, No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. No. 3206.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."
 STEAMERS ... LEAVE HONGKONG ...
 PERSIA MARU ... Oct. 20th, at 10.30 a.m.
 TAIYO MARU ... Oct. 28th
 SIBERIA MARU ... Nov. 15th
 TENYO MARU ... Nov. 27th
 SHINTO MARU ... Dec. 18th

Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.
 Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
 STEAMERS ... LEAVE HONGKONG ...
 SEIYO MARU ... Nov. 9th
 RAKUYO MARU ... Dec. 12th

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—
 Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. K. GRIFFITH, LTD. [34]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

"West Isles" ... 20th Oct.
 To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
 "West Calera" ... 24th Oct.

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to:
 NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
 HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor, Powell's Building, 15, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3004.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JESSUP" ... sailing about 16th Oct.
 "WEST JAPPA" ... sailing about 16th Nov.
 "WEST IVAN" ... sailing about 2nd Dec.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
 For rates and full particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY, 4th Floor, Prince's Buildings, Telephone 1062.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR PORTFOLIO SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	TO
HALDIS	JAVA	17th Oct.	22nd Oct.	BATAVIA VIA BELAWAN DELI
SALEIER	JAVA	20th Oct.	26th Oct.	SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA
TJILIWONG	AMOY/SHAL	28th Oct.	31st Oct.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodations for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 York Building, First Floor, Telephone No. 1974.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland-East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings, 1st Dec. to alterations.

Steamers ... For ...
 "TJISONDARI" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Oct.
 "BOERBO" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 12th Nov.
 "TOSARI" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Dec.
 "OLDEKERK" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Jan.
 "RADJA" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Feb.

For full particulars please apply to—
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 General Agents, York Building, Tel. 1974.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& JOHANNESBURG direct or with transshipment at CAIRO, SUEZ and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.
JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

LONDON ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW

s.s. "KENTUCKY" ... 8th Oct.

GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM

s.s. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 29th Oct.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

s.s. "CITY OF DELHI" ... 15th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply
to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to Messrs. & Co., CANTON

General Agents

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "EUREKA"	via Suez Canal	13th Oct.
s.s. "CITY OF ADELAIDE"	via Suez Canal	1st Nov.
s.s. "TYDEUS"	via Suez Canal	14th Nov.
s.s. "KANSAS"	via Suez Canal	17th Nov.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG,
HONGKONG AND CANTON, REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
HONGKONG, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONK" 11,000	On or about 6th Nov.
MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000	On or about 22nd Oct.
	"CORDILLERE" 11,000	On or about 30th Oct.
	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 6th Nov.

* Omit Haiphong and Penang.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building

Telephone 740

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in stateroom
and Saloon, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occurring 9 to 10 Days)

"HAILOONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	TUESDAY, Oct. 18th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. W. G. Passmore	FRI. DAY, Oct. 21st, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Biko Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.
Telegraph ManagersP. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,000	15th Oct. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"TIPPERA"	5,400	20th Oct.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	9,000	20th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	18th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"YANZA"	7,000	25th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE"	5,300	29th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EURYALUS" | 3,600 | 5th Oct. 1 p.m. | Singapore only.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"APAFTRA"	4,000	18th Oct.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	14th Nov.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"JAPAN"	8,100	31st Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	26th Oct.	Yokohama direct.
"YANZA"	7,000	26th Oct.	Shanghai and Japan.
"LAHORE"	5,300	5th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the
16th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON
calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore
and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets
Singapore to Colombo.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 7 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct
service via Singapore and Penang.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &
CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
MALAY MARU ... Thursday, 27th Oct.DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly
PASSENGER SERVICE.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and
Pacific Islands.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—
Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at
intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in
connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARIZONA MARU" (omit Shanghai) ... Friday, 21st Oct.

"MANILA MARU" ... Friday, 4th Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,
Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Friday, 21st Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Wednesday, 19th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation
for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.
wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KALIO MARU" ... Saturday, 22nd Oct.

PAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SUSHO MARU" ... Tuesday, 16th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer | Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Lv. Hongkong for Australia

Sailing Dates to Australia

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of Ice-Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried.
Refrigerated Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AgentsC. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"KAIKONG"	On 15th Oct., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 15th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHUYANG"	On 15th Oct., 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SUEHOU"	On 16th Oct., 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"ORUSAN"	On 16th Oct., 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 18th Oct., Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Oct., Noon
WENAIWEI, CHIAOCHOW & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 20th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & LLOILO	"TAMING"	On 3rd Nov., 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Power in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
times weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
SHANGHAI ... "CHIHLEI" ... On 15th Oct.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... (for Month only) ... Oct. 11th

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports). From Hongkong. Arrive Seattle.

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Oct. 32nd ... Nov. 11th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 11th

S.S. "ABERCOS" ... Dec. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Oct. 31st

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

"WENAI CHEE" ... To MANILA ... Nov. 8th

"WENAI CHEE" ... To MANILA ... Nov. 8th

"WENAI CHEE" ... To MANILA ... Nov. 8th

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions, Telephone 2477 & 2478. Passenger Office,
Queen's Building, 9, Ice House St.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "JADDEN" ... 24th Oct

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE

AGENTS

5th FLOOR

2477 & 2478

HOTEL MANSIONS

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast
freight steamers

FOR BOSTON

and/or

NEW YORK

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